Sociological Factors Tend to be Associated with Fertility (the Case of Women 49-15 Years Old in City of Masjed Soleiman)

Elham Jahangiri Kalaee
Department of Social Sciences, Shoushtar Branch, Islamic Azad University, Shoushtar, Iran

Mahmood Yaghobidost
Department of Social Sciences, Ahwaz Branch, Ghamran University, Ahwaz, Iran

Abstract

One of the most important components of childbearing population and among the topics of the field of social issues, because of the importance of demographic developments in Iran in the past four decades and childbearing influence of socio-economic factors, etc. Much attention has been focused on his. The main objective of this study sociological factors related to women's reproductive trend to be 49-15 years old Masjed Soleiman city. The research, survey and study population, including women Masjed Soleiman city of 52,129 people is that using a sample of 384 samples were selected. A questionnaire was used to measure the statistics for data analysis percentage, mean, standard deviation, Pearson correlation and multivariate regression analysis were used. Between the variables of nationality, the religious, demographic factors and socio-economic wanting to get pregnant women there is a significant relationship. Stepwise multiple regression analysis also shows that social-fertility trend to have the greatest impact on economic. And the independent variables have been able, 45.62 percent variable changes tend to explain fertility.

Keywords: socio-economic, tend to fertility, nationality.
Introduction

The importance of fertility as the most important changes in the structure and size of the population has led to studies of fertility and factors influence the demographic and sociological studies special place to allocate. According to reaction theory, the pattern of reproductive function of economic conditions, social. he believes that the processes of change and population responses not only reflects the change in one element of a phenomenon, it also occurs in other elements of the changes, but also their behavior, and this means that man is subject and the decision-maker and behind every deed, there is a decision-making process. According to Davis theory, reproductive behavior like all behavior, much of it covered by the information we receive and to process it and then to act on it is us, shaped (Davis, 2002). According to the theory of Davis and Blake, fertility is influenced by a combination of factors that make them 'intermediate variables'' called, intermediate variables and parameters by which social factors affect reproductive behavior include: Age at first marriage, during marriage, city and rural, nationality, women's employment, nuclear or extended family having. For theoretical explanation fertility levels in a community-based vision should be, because it will lose its integrity, considering that reproductive behavior is largely influenced by factors related to the social–economic environment such as education level, geographic location, housing conditions, income, religion and attitudes about the desired family size (ideal size), thus, this research attempts to form a hybrid approach. In practice, more than one third of the total population of young people and investing in young people (who are in the age of marriage and childbearing) is essential. In Khuzestan province in terms of ethnic, cultural, social and economic fabric of the reproductive functions of nationality, customs, traditions of the region, social and economic characteristics that are rampant in people's lives, creates. So this is a worthwhile investment in terms of cost-effectiveness. Increased investment in reproductive health, employment, social health as well. Investing in reproductive health, gender and education, increase efficiency in social and economic affairs of the main research question is which social - economic factors desire to fertility? What is the role of each factor? Due to the importance of fertility, in different countries, particularly the least developed countries much research has been done or are being developed, such as Iran, the factors that can increase or decrease fertility to resolve. Therefore, understanding the different aspects of the reproductive way to prepare, plan and formulate policies compiled with the macro-level planning why is that such policies should be based on factors that at the present time and in the present society, are led. Thus, it seems unlikely that without doing studies of this type, can be achieved to plan and prepare plans that seek to amend, change or control the current fertility patterns. On the other hand, if we accept that the population of the major issues of society and if the research in various fields, essential step to pave the way for economic development, social, cultural, etc. Finally, if the social and economic system of society is combined with a policy of planned, the importance of and need for research in this area reveals itself and this kind of research is crucial and the results of this study can help in planning long-term and short-term, in fact, family planning and population control programs related to economic development, social and cultural in national and regional priorities in population policies because the target demographic of fertility study is to determine to what extent the difference in the number of births resulting from variations in demographic factors and to determine what remains are some differences by socioeconomic circumstances and culture are explained.
Background

Haghshenas (2003) in his research entitled "The effect of socio-economic factors and population reproductive behavior in Orumiyeh," which uses such a survey has been doing: The analysis, based on birth history data and using advanced statistical techniques trove been following findings: 1- Due to strong and significant effect of women's education level, the variable speed as the most important factor in the sustained fertility decline was observed in Urmia. Shayani (2004) in a study entitled "Economic and social factors affecting women's reproductive in Mamasani city" using breeding survey questionnaire reached these conclusions: There is a significant relationship inverse relationship between education level of respondents and fertility. There is a significant relationship between place of birth of respondents and fertility. There is a significant relationship between family income and fertility are inversely related. Jobs between husband and fertility. There is a direct relationship between sexual preference in favor of the son and fertility. There is a significant relationship between social - economic status of family and fertility.

- Rezaei Gomari (2008) in a study entitled "Factors affecting reproductive behavior socioeconomic and demographic in Gotvand city (A Case Study in the village of Jannat place)" has been done. The most important results of this study are as follows. There is a direct relationship between independent variables and the number of deaths of children, number of abortions and the number of children desired fertility and the dependent variable. And also there is an inverse relationship between age of marriage, female education, education law, and their position inside job income couple with fertility.

Ki Yu Hang (1981) in a study "economic variables, social and demographic affecting the fertility of married women of reproductive age" is studied. The most important variables are as follows: female age, female education, education law, and employment before marriage, the couple's rural or urban, the ideal family, number of children born alive, number of children aborted and attitudes about abortion. Among these variables, educated men and women have shown the greatest impact on fertility after this case, the ideal family is the most effect on fertility. (Farzaneh, 1994: 11)

Another study by Wang Yan (1996) took place in China in the field of sexual preference the results of this study show that in China continued lack of women in their childbearing son was one of the reasons on the basis of this study was 63.4 percent of women whose first baby girls tended to have children again. While the ratio among women whose first child was a boy it is reduced to 55.4 percent. The results of this study show that 13 percent ranked the second and subsequent births and 28 percent of multiple births also been affected by sexual preference

Research Hypotheses

There is a significant relationship between socio - economic (job, income and education) and are willing to fertility.
There is a significant relationship between nationality and propensity to fertility.
There is a significant relationship between population characteristics and tend to fertility.
There is a significant relationship between religiosity and desire to fertility.
Theoretical Foundations

First hypothesis: There is a significant relationship between socio-economic (job, income and education) and are willing to fertility.

Arsene theory Dumont: Dumont says: Just as a column of fluid should be diluted under pressure from the pipe to the hair goes up, the family should be small rises in the social scale (Anari, 2006: 112). He says that poverty due to high fertility, but a more important it is far from urban centers will increase ignorance and poverty as well as wealth is not due to low fertility. In urban centers because of the high social consciousness, low fertility (Kalantari et al., 2006: 123). Population growth in urban areas is low because of wealth, luxury living, increasing competition requires a lower burden felt by the children on the shoulders of parents. Also climbing the socioeconomic status of women and the desire for progress, they have fewer children are extremely compelling. Education and participation of women in education and employment of women is the most important components of social promotion.

Second hypothesis: There is a significant relationship between nationality and propensity to fertility.

Pong theory: Yang believes that ethnic differences in fertility is due to the fact that ethnic groups have different positions on economic structures - such as the education, employment and the labor market and urbanization. However, ethnic differences in fertility could be due to wide fluctuation of the normative dimensions, structural and psychological - social consequences position in the system of social stratification is an ethnic group.

Third hypothesis: There is a significant relationship between demographic characteristics and tend to fertility.

Cole theorists that the first three conditions necessary for the decline in fertility knows:

1. Acceptable and rational choice as a variable element in reducing fertility
2. The perceived advantages of reduced fertility
3. The acquisition of knowledge and skills in the use of fertility control methods and techniques.

he first condition in relation to the way in which people understand life. At first it was thought the population exchange due to economic and social development and culture of the traditional theory of population transfer was not raised. Several studies conducted in the country under review demographic transition, it was confirmed that the values and cultural norms play a significant role in the transfer of population in the country. Culture can be considered as determinant and guiding the transfer of population.

Fourth hypothesis: There is a significant relationship between religiosity and desire to fertility.

Theory threshold: This theory considers associated fertility decline and mortality reduction and changing values and social norms and social and economic institutions but the pattern of the threshold level of a region, religion, economic and social institutions and cultural and religious area will vary with the social and economic institutions. According to this theory, in
a first high fertility in developing countries improve economic and social conditions probably would have little effect on fertility until they reach a certain social and economic level, but when that level was reached. Pregnant period is reduced and this reduction will continue until it is fixed to a lower level (Kalantari, 2006: 131).

Methodology

The research on how to collect data, is survey method. Along the way we have used the method library (documentation). Mainly survey studies in which the individual is the unit of analysis used. In the present study, are the unit of analysis in this study population is women 15-49 years in Masjed Soleiman. According to the General Census of Population and Housing 2006 Statistical Center of Iran, Masjed Soleiman city has 122050 inhabitants and is (according to 2011 census of housing, of which 52129 people are women). The sample size with help of Cochran Formula was obtained 384. After determining the sample size is the turn of the sampling method used in this research cluster sampling and simple random sampling was used. Thus, the area of Masjed Soleiman city is divided into upper and middle areas of the city and downtown and by coincidence three neighborhoods of downtown and downtown and Uptown selected.

Validity and Reliability

In order to ensure that the questionnaire, questions for analysis in this study are considered criteria of validity and consultation with supervisor was used. In the present study to determine the reliability of the research questionnaire using Cronbach's alpha was 0.84 for the whole questionnaire that indicate the reliability of the questionnaire is acceptable.

Research Findings

Age: Respondents aged 21 to 30 years with about 57.03 percent and the highest among respondents aged 41-50 have the lowest rate with about 0.78 percent.

Address: Urban respondents about 0.82% and about 0.18 percent of rural respondents constitute the sample.

Jobs of respondents: among the people those 226 cases (58.8%) were housewives, 79 (20.6 percent) employees, 79 (20.6 percent) have self-employed.

Respondents with a bachelor degree with highest frequency of 33.6 percent and respondents with no education and a master's degree with a minimum frequency of approximately 3.1% of the samples have been allocated.

Respondents with bachelor degree, most of the respondents were illiterate at 34.1% and the lowest rate with about 2.8% of the samples have been allocated.

Respondents with children about 88.8 percent of respondents without children accounted for about 11.2 percent of the sample.
Respondents' wife employed in the public sector accounted for about 98.4 percent and about 0.6 percent of the respondents is unemployed wife.

Respondents who reported family income of up to 4.500 million toman 6.25 percent has the lowest frequency and the highest frequency of around 51.30% of respondents who rate their family income 1.500 to 2.500 million have announced.

Respondents with personal housing accounted for the highest frequency with 53.4 percent and the respondents have the lowest rate with 1.6 percent of mortgage housing.

**First Hypothesis**

There is a relationship between socio-economic and willingness to fertility in the city of Masjed Soleiman.

Table 1: Pearson's correlation coefficient of socio-economic base and willingness to fertility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Socio – economic base</th>
<th>Willingness to fertility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pearson's correlation coefficient</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant level (sig)</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>384</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to Table 1 Pearson correlation coefficient between the two variables socio-economic base and willingness to fertility -0.419 due to the inverse relationship between variables is negative factor. Namely by increasing the social-economic, tend to reduced fertility.

**Second hypothesis:** There is a relationship between nationality and a desire to get pregnant in the city of Masjed Soleiman.
Table 2: Output analysis of variance to test the willingness to fertility differences by nationality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sum of squares</th>
<th>Degrees of freedom</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Significance level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intergroup</td>
<td>713.654</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>13.984</td>
<td>30.693</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within group</td>
<td>19.844</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>118.588</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>733.000</td>
<td>384</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the table above (F = 30.639) and 0.001, which is significantly less than 0.05 so wanting to get pregnant varies by nationality and verifying the hypothesis of association between nationality and propensity to fertility.

Third hypothesis: There is a relationship between religiosity and fertility tend to be in the city of Masjed Soleiman.

Table 3: Correlation coefficient of religiosity and wanting to get pregnant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Socio – economic base</th>
<th>Religiosity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Socio – economic base</td>
<td>Pearson's correlation coefficient</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significance level (sig)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religiosity</td>
<td>Pearson's correlation coefficient</td>
<td>0.401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significance level (sig)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
According to Table 3 Pearson correlation coefficient between the two variables tend to religiosity and fertility is equal to 0.401. This number indicates the level of 5% was a significant correlation between the two variables tends to religiosity and wanting to get pregnant.

Fourth hypothesis: There is a relationship between demographic characteristics (age, place of birth, occupation) and tend to fertility in the city of Masjed Soleiman.

There is a relationship between age and willingness to fertility in the city of Masjed Soleiman.

Table 4: Output analysis of variance to test wanting to get pregnant by age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sum of squares</th>
<th>Degrees of freedom</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Significance level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intergroup</td>
<td>587.333</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>13.984</td>
<td>21.362</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within group</td>
<td>3.667</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>118.588</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>591.000</td>
<td>384</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the table above (F = 21.362) and a significance level of 0.000, which is less than 0.05 so willing to reproductive age is different and the hypothesis of association between age and willingness to fertility is confirmed.

There is a relationship between place of birth and tend to fertility in the city of Masjed Soleiman.

Table 5: Output analysis of variance to test the willingness to fertility according to place of birth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sum of squares</th>
<th>Degrees of freedom</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Significance level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intergroup</td>
<td>76.500</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>1.821</td>
<td>26.100</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within group</td>
<td>2.500</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>79.000</td>
<td>399</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
According to the table above (F = 26.100) and a significance level of 0.000, which is less than 0.05 thus, fertility tends to vary according to place of birth and place of birth and tend to the relationship between fertility hypothesis is confirmed.

There is a relationship between employment and fertility tend to be in the city of Masjed Soleiman.

Table 6: Output analysis of variance to test wanting to get pregnant on job

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sum of squares</th>
<th>Degrees of freedom</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Significance level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intergroup</td>
<td>419.201</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>10.715</td>
<td>24.729</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within group</td>
<td>4.719</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>117.852</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>423.92</td>
<td>384</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the table above (F = 24.729) and a significance level of 0.000, which is less than 0.05 so Wanting to get pregnant by having different jobs and the relationship between jobs and tend to fertility hypothesis is confirmed.

Significant test of multivariate regression model:

In order to communicate wanting to get pregnant with Attitude Indicators demographic variables, nationality, level of religiosity, socio-economic base of multivariate regression will be used:

The regression line relating to these assumptions are as follows:

\[ Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \epsilon \]

Y: Wanting to get pregnant
X1: Demographic variables
X2: Socio-economic base
X3: Religiosity
X4: Nationality
Table 7: Regression coefficients of the regression test with the dependent variable of wanting to get pregnant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Non standardized coefficients</th>
<th>Standardized coefficients</th>
<th>T-statistic</th>
<th>Significance level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>STD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constant</td>
<td>0.069</td>
<td>0.081</td>
<td>1.29</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demographic variables</td>
<td>0.203</td>
<td>0.011</td>
<td>0.401</td>
<td>3.459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socio – economic base</td>
<td>0.038</td>
<td>0.009</td>
<td>0.479</td>
<td>4.529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religiosity</td>
<td>0.046</td>
<td>0.010</td>
<td>0.419</td>
<td>4.685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationality</td>
<td>0.203</td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td>0.420</td>
<td>2.651</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Table 7 in column B, beta by constant and independent of the variable factor was provided. Beta coefficient table includes the two categories has not been beta standardized coefficients. In non-standardized coefficients, Beta-scale variables are not the same if the same variables in standardized coefficients Beta scale there is the possibility to compare variables. So to compare the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable, standardized coefficients are used. Thus we can say that the changing socio-economic base tend to have the most influence on fertility.

**Discussion and Conclusion**

Productivity is considered as an important factor in the family. A society with low fertility or negative, in the not too distant years of fertility to demographers and there are many problems that it hardly vital component of the four events and since the increase or decrease in the population directly affected, as the most important factor when the population is known. At present, the population age pyramid in transition from youth to the elderly. And it could have irreparable consequences for the country, families and even individuals. Aging population makes the country needs labor from abroad, and that it would be irreparable consequences. It is therefore important to measure the variables influencing the fertility tends to be evaluated. City of Masjed Soleiman is one of the cities of Khuzestan province that researchers have tried to investigate important factors on fertility in this city. What is certain is that the city of Masjed Soleiman a large immigrant population in its place (due to oil resources) this can be one of the factors that tend to reduce fertility. Economic and social issues cannot be ignored in this regard. Today, childbearing at an additional cost burden on households is increasing population policies has fueled years ago on this issue and young couples or even a couple decades are less inclined to it. For the child that can be seen as being in addition to the increase in expenses, the mothers take a lot of improvements. (Researcher neither confirmed nor denied this).
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